



TECHNICAL REPORT

ON

STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME (SIWES)

BY

ND/23/MAC/PT/1222

MUHAMMED QOYYUM AKOREDE

KWARA STATE POLYTECHNIC, ILORIN

DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION, KWARA STATE

UNDERTAKEN AT



OSUN STATE BROADCASTING CORPORATION

ILE-AWIYE, KM 4, IBOKUN ROAD, PMB 4425, OSOGBO.

AUGUST 2024-NOVEMBER 2024

DEDICATION

I dedicate this student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) report to Almighty God for his power and grace towards the completion of the SIWES programme.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My Special appreciation goes to God Almighty the giver of life, my Parents for their love and care. I thank them for their financial, moral and spiritual support and for giving the privilege and right guidance among others.

I also acknowledge my supervisor for his intellectual contribution and support during my (S.I. W.E.S).

A big thank you to all my colleagues from different institutions that formed the group members during my training, they made me appreciate and believe in team work.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title page

Dedication

Acknowledgement

Report overview

Table of content

Chapter One – Introduction

1.1 Background

1.2 Objectives

Chapter Two – Description of the Establishment of Attachment

2.1 location and brief history of establishment

2.2 objectives of establishment

2.3 organization structure (including organization)

2.4 The various departments/unit in the establishment and their function

CHAPTER THREE: Actual work done with experienced grained

3.1 Actual work done.

3.2 Safety rules and regulation.

CHAPTER FOUR: Actual work done with experience gained (ontd)

4.1 New gathering

4.2.1 Observation

4.1.2 Television conversation.

CHAPTER FIVE: Summary and Conclusion

5.1 Summary of attachment activities

5.2 Problems encountered during the program

5.3 Suggestions for the improvement of the scheme

5.4 Conclusion

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Student Industrial Work-Experience Scheme (SIWES) is a government planned and supervised training intervention for specific learning and career objectives, aimed at developing the occupational competencies of the participants and exposing them to practical training as well as on the job tutelage.

SIWES is expected to be undertaken by all students of tertiary institutions undergoing courses in specialized fields such as engineering, technical, business, applied sciences and applied arts and Mass Communication.

It is worthy of note that the Federal Government on the 8th of October 1971

established the Industrial Training Fund (ITF) with offices in each State of the Federation to acquaint the students on the industrial work method.

The Students during this period are exposed to practical training in areas of their disciplines to enhance their mental and creative minds.

1.2 IMPORTANCE AND OBJECTIVES OF SIWES

The Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) is the accepted skills training programme, which forms part of the approved Minimum Academic Standards in the various degree programmes for all the Nigerian universities and Polytechnics.

It is an effort to bridge the existing gap between theory and practical of engineering and technology, science, agriculture, medial, management and other professional educational and Mass Communications programmes in the Nigerian tertiary institutions.

It is aimed at exposing students to machines and equipment, professional work methods and ways of safe-guarding the work areas and workers in industries and other organization.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF SIWES

Specifically, the objectives of the Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme

are to

- i. Prepare students for the work situation they are likely to meet after graduation.
- ii. Provide an avenue for Students in the Nigerian Universities to acquire industrial skills and experience in their course of study.
- iii. Make the transition from the university to the World of work easier, and thus enhance students contacts for later job placements.
- iv. Enlist and strengthen employer's involvement in the entire educational process of preparing university graduates for employment in industry.
- v. Provide students with an opportunity to apply their theoretical knowledge in real work situation, thereby bridging the gap between university work and actual practices; and Expose students to work methods and techniques in handling equipment and machinery that may not be available in the universities.

1.4 IMPORTANCE OF SIWES

- i. It provides students with an opportunity to apply their theoretical knowledge in real life situations.
- ii. It exposes students to more practical work methods and techniques.
- iii. It strengthens links between the employers, universities and Industrial Training Fund (ITF).
- iv. It also prepares the students for the labour market after graduation.

CHAPTER TWO

DESCRIPTION OF OSUN STATE BROADCASTING CORPORATION

HISTORY OF OSUN STATE BROADCASTING CORPORATION (OSBC)

Osun State Broadcasting Corporation (OSBC) came into being shortly after the creation of Osun State on the 27th August, 1991.

The pioneer staff were mainly former staffers of Broadcasting Corporation Of Oyo (BCOS) of the old Oyo State who are Osun indigenes.

Chief John Arolagbade Fademi who was the General Manager of BCOS before the creation of Osun State became the General Manager of OSBC.

The Corporation's First baby was the Radio Osun which kicked off on 25th November, 1991 at the Oke Itase Ile Ife booster station, a former booster station of BCOS.

The Radio Station and studio were at Oke Itase in Ile-Ife while the Administrative and other departments operated initially from the Presidential Hotel in Osogbo. In those days, the old but now defunct Trans Motel Ile-Ife served as the production centre for the Corporation's News and Programmes departments.

Shortly after, The government secured an office complex at Kings Square, along Ikirun road Osogbo. It is a three-floor building by every means the tallest in Osogbo as at then. The building served OSBC from 1992 to 1999 when the organization finally moved to its permanent headquarters at Oke-Baale, along Ibokun road, Osogbo.

The Television arm of OSBC started on the first anniversary of the State on 27th August, 1992 in Ibokun, a town 17 km from Osogbo, the state capital.

This development resulted in the appointment of General Managers for OSBC Radio Service and its Television Service.

The General Managers were Mr Kayode Ajibade for the Radio Service and Prince Wole Oyebamiji as GM Television Service.

While the two General Managers were operating from the headquarters, the Radio station was transmitting on 89.5 FM from Ile Ife. The television service had its transmission from Ibokun headquarters of Obokun local government on channel 22 UHF.

The Radio service later in early 1993 moved from Ile-Ife to Ita-Akogun in Osogbo still on 89.5 FM.

Osun Military Administrator, then Navy Captain Anthony Udofia, laid the foundation of the permanent headquarters at Oke Baale Ibokun road, Osogbo in 1995.

Upon its completion, the two services Radio and Television moved their administrative headquarters to Oke-Baale, Ibokun road in 1999.

In January 2000, the Governor of Osun State, Chief Adebisi Akande merged the two services into one, with a General Manager. Prince Sanya Adegbayibi was appointed General Manager.

Upon his retirement, the government of Chief Bisi Akande open up the General Manager position in an advert to the public.

Prince Adeyeye Oyedokun became the General Manager in January 2003.

The Government of Prince Olagunsoye Oyinlola that took over from Chief Akande, upgraded OSBC to a conglomerate with OSBC Radio Orisun 89.5 FM basically transmitting only in Yoruba language while the Television in Ibokun channel 22 UHF became New Dawn TV for Education and Agriculture.

The Radio and Television in Osogbo the headquarters became Living-Spring FM 104.5 FM and Channel 32 UHF Television in Osogbo.

The government of Prince Olagunsoye Oyinlola also in 2006 started work on resuscitating the long abandoned Iwo Broadcasting Village which later gave birth to Reality RadioVision Iwo in January 2008. Before then the administration had changed the headship of the broadcast outfit from that of General Manager to Director General to make it commensurate with the organization's conglomerate status.

On the 29th of May 2023, Osun State Governor, Senator Ademola Nurudeen Jackson Adeleke approved the status of the Director General to a Permanent Secretary status. Mr. Rasheed kayode Folaranmi the sitting Head of the Broadcast outfit, the first to be addressed as Director General/ Permanent Secretary.

Osun State Broadcasting Corporation (OSBC) Ile Awiye has as its official pay off, " Voice of the West" .

So far the following persons have served the organization in headship capacity. They are Chief John Fademi, Mr Kayode Ajibade, Prince Wole Oyebamiji, Prince Sanya Adegbayibi and Prince Adeyeye Oyedokun as GM.

The past Director Generals are Prince Adeyeye Oyedokun, Engr.Samson Oyebanji, Prince Adesoji Fadehan, Mr. Adewale Idowu, Mr Olusanjo Owoaje and Mrs Adejumo Akinjiola.

Mr. Rasheed Folaranmi is the sitting Director General & Permanent Secretary of the Conglomerate.

2.2 OBJECTIVE OF OSBC

The main objectives of Broadcasting are to inform, educate and entertain. In carrying out these functions, Broadcasting organizations are guided by certain codes, ethics and practice.

These are the dos and don'ts of broadcasting which cover and protect the rights of the audiences. They also take account and cater to the nature, interest and sensibilities of groups, like the women and children.

1. To educate, enlighten, and inform our audience on the platform of entertainment;
2. To install and operate radio and television distribution services;
3. To provide for and receive from other persons, matters to be broadcast;
4. To organize, provide and subsidize educational activities and public entertainment for the purpose of broadcast;
5. To collect News and information in any part of the world in any manner that may be thought fit and to establish and subscribe to News Agencies.

Here in Nigeria Broadcasting is regulated by the National Broadcasting Commission (NBC) which grants licenses to the operators and monitors their output to ensure adherence to professionalism.

There is Broadcasting Organizations of Nigeria (BON), a voluntary association of radio and television stations which came into existence in 1973. The Society of Nigeria Broadcasters (SNB) formed in 1979 caters to the welfare of practitioners, while BON is involved in training and exchange of ideas and programmes and Nigeria Union of Journalists for Journalists and Media Practitioners.

BON, in addition, engages in joint coverage of important events like the National Sports Festivals, the 2nd All Africa Games of 1973, first West African Games of 1977 and the 2nd World Black Festival of Arts and Culture, (Festac 77).

There is also FIBAN (the Freelance and Independent Broadcasters Association of Nigeria) formed in 2002 to cater for the welfare of its members.

2.3 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF OSBC

Kwara TV structure is hierarchical, with a general manager at the head of the line of command. the general manager is in charge of the station's overall direction and management. several department heads report to the general manager, including the head of news and current affairs, the head of programmes, and the head of engineering. each department head is in charge of their own team of employees.

2.3 VARIOUS DEPARTMENT IN OSBC

Below are the various departments involved in day to day operations of kwara TV

1.Programming division: This department is in charge of creating and distributing educational content for the station. This contains programmes on a variety of themes such as science, mathematics, history, geography, and others. To develop programmes that fulfil the requirements of students and instructors, the department collaborates closely with schools and other educational organizations. The department also attempts to increase community awareness of the station's educational programmes.

2.News and Current Affairs Department: The department of News and Current Affairs is in charge of gathering, creating, and transmitting news and information on current events. The

department collaborates with a team of journalists and correspondents to gather and report on breaking news. In addition, the department collaborates with the Marketing and Public Relations departments to publicize the station's news coverage. In addition, the section is in charge of producing the station's premier news programme.

3.The Engineering department is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the station's technical equipment. This includes everything from studio cameras and microphones to the station's transmission equipment. The department also works with the Studio and Outside Broadcast department to ensure that the station's technical systems are functioning properly. Additionally, the Engineering department works with the Legal Services department to ensure that the station follows all relevant technical standards and regulations.

4.Finance: This department is responsible for the financial management of the station. This includes preparing and monitoring the station's budget, managing accounts receivable and payable, and handling payroll. The department also works with the Administration department to ensure that the station's financial records are accurate and up-to-date. Additionally, the Finance department is responsible for preparing financial reports and statements for the station's board of directors.

5.Personnel or Human Resources: This department is responsible for managing the station's workforce. This includes recruiting, hiring, and training employees. The department also oversees employee relations, compensation, and benefits. The department works closely with the Administration department to ensure that the station's employees are supported and engaged. The Human Resources department also works to ensure that the station is compliant with all relevant labor laws.

6.Marketing and Public Relations department: is a department responsible for promoting the station's programming and services to the public. This includes developing and implementing marketing campaigns, coordinating media relations, and managing the station's social media accounts. The department also works to build and maintain the station's reputation and brand.

7.The Production department is responsible for the creative and technical aspects of the station's programming. This includes everything from the initial concept and script development, to shooting, editing, and post-production. The department also works to ensure that the station's programming is of the highest quality and meets all broadcast standards.

8.The Business Development department is responsible for identifying and developing new business opportunities for the station. This includes researching and evaluating potential partnerships, sponsorships, and revenue streams. The department also works to strengthen and maintain relationships with the station's existing partners.

CHAPTER THREE

WORK EXPERIENCE

The Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) is a program that provides students with hands-on experience in their chosen field of study. For my SIWES program, I chose to intern at OSUN STATE BROADCASTING CORPORATION. I took part in the program to gain practical experience in broadcasting and media production. My experience at OSUN STATE BROADCASTING CORPORATION was both challenging and rewarding, and I learned a great deal about the inner workings of a television station.

In my First day at work I was shown different departments of the organization and I was attached to News Department, it was then I met my IN HOUSE CORDINATOR, Mrs Oluwaeanti ojewunmi, who took me around to check the internal compartment of the station obviously, they were new to me as I've hardly seen any of them before that moment. It was a great opportunity to meet my coo-intern colleagues, many are from different institutions and it was a nice time we shared together. We helped our self in simplifying and improvement in our training, during our less busy times we usually discuss many topics which really helped me even to be smart and flexible in learning most terms and terminology in Television broadcasting.

Fortunately, I met some Corps members who were undergoing their NYSC service at OSUN STATE BROADCASTING CORPORATION, they were very kind and generous, easy to relate with and helpful. They took I and my colleagues like younger brothers and sisters, they directed and instructed us throughout, they saw us through our improvement for instance, at first, we were not permitted to operate most of technical equipment which could have slowed our progress and improved training process, but through their efforts relentlessly and their act of friendliness we began to see potentials/ possibilities in ourselves towards required skills in the field.

During my SIWES program, I had the opportunity to work with the programming team at OSUN STATE BROADCASTING CORPORATION. In my first week I worked as continuity Officer, I previewed programs which are being scheduled to be broadcast and I watched and inspected how the program had progressed and successfully as instructed and guided by my H.O.D. My consistency and passion towards the work helped me to get used and adapted to series of programs which OSUN STATE BROADCASTING CORPORATION airs often every week. Ranging from News and other programs such as "CLIP CHAT" a program with a great content handled by A broadcaster in the Station.

Additionally, I learned how to translate News in English language to Yoruba. Since the station cast news in the two languages both Officially language and Yoruba we had to translate written English news to Yoruba. In this case I was thought how to translate English to Yoruba, how to use words that's compatible in an expression.

One of the most valuable aspects of my experience at OSUN STATE BROADCASTING CORPORATION was the opportunity to meet and work with people from different backgrounds. I worked with people from a variety of cultures and educational backgrounds, and I learned a lot from them In conclusion, my time at OSUN STATE BROADCASTING CORPORATION was a valuable and eye-opening experience. I gained hands-on experience in the field of television production, and I developed a number of new skills. I also learned about the importance of teamwork and collaboration. Most importantly, I gained a greater appreciation for the work that

CHAPTER FOUR

OUTLINE OF WORK DONE DURING MY SIWES PROGRAMME AT OSBC

This chapter consists breakdown of work done and some theoretical aspects of my training.

News

In the context of a television station, news refers to the information that is broadcast to viewers, typically through newscasts or other programs. This information includes local, national, or international news, as well as weather, sports, and other types of information. News is typically produced and presented by journalists and other media professionals, and it can be presented in a variety of formats, including live reports, pre-recorded segments, and interviews.

News is prepared and written in inverted pyramids style which implies that important details comes to the head/top of the news followed by less important ones. It brings key insights to the news in the first few paragraphs then leave the breakdown to the ending.

It's essential to notes that News in Broadcasts is different from News in print, at the same time News on Radio is different from News on Television, Television as medium outlet has a unique feature which combines values in print, and cheat radio to extent that it provides both audio and visual information for viewers, also Television provides headlines as written to be viewed and read by the audience.

News on Television appeals to viewers' senses of sight and hearing in that case as news content is presented it's presented along with other features.

However, pictures are selected, pictures that tells much about the topic as they say "seeing is believing" as Television News reporter or editor you must provide, select and edit pictures that will better explain the news story to the viewers.

Another thing is track-up as a reporter or journalist for Television broadcasting, you have to provide track-up. This is referred to reality which would explain and rate the credibility of the news story, in lieu of this evidence must be provided as a track-up for News stories.

News Headlines

News headlines are the short summaries of news stories that are used to grab the reader's attention and give them a quick overview of the story. Headlines are often displayed in large, bold font and are meant to be eye-catching. In print media, headlines are usually placed above the story they refer to, while in online media, they are often placed at the top of the page, with a link to the full story. Headlines are usually written by journalists or editors, and they often use clever wordplay or puns to make them more attention-grabbing.

Tips to construct a good News Headline

There are a few key elements to consider when writing a news headline:

1. It should be clear and concise, getting straight to the point of the story
2. It should be catchy and eye-catching, using wordplay or alliteration to grab the reader's attention.

3. It should be accurate and factual, reflecting the content of the story and not over-sensationalizing it.
4. It should follow the style guidelines of the publication it's being written for.

Above are few tips to help in constructing an acceptable News headline.

Cut-line

In television, a cut line is a brief, one-sentence description that is used to introduce a news story or video clip. The cut line is typically spoken by the anchor or newsreader and appears on screen in a small graphic.

News headline casting

When casting news headlines on television, the most important thing is to keep them short and to the point. Television viewers have a very short attention span, so it's important to get to the point quickly. In addition, it's important to use clear and concise language that is easy to understand. Television news headlines should also be visually appealing, using bold and eye-catching graphics. And finally, they should be relevant and timely, covering the most important stories of the day. Do you think those are the most important elements of television news headlines?

I learned how news is being written as well as how it is being presented/casted including how pictures for a story is being prepared and tuned in for inserts. And before I left I had been able to do all that.

Byline

What is a byline?

A byline is the name of the author or journalist who wrote a particular story. In print media, the byline is usually located at the top of the article, below the headline. But In broadcast media, the byline is usually spoken by the anchor or newsreader when introducing the story. It is also displayed on the screen usually at the bottom. Byline is important because it gives the reader or viewer an idea of who wrote the story and what their credentials are. It can also help build trust and credibility for the media outlet.

News Commentary

In television news, commentary refers to the analysis and interpretation of current events by experts or commentators. This can take the form of interviews, panel discussions, or monologues by hosts or commentators. Commentary is used to provide context and analysis to the news, helping viewers to understand the significance of the events being reported. It can also provide a platform for different perspectives and opinions on the news. In some stations it done after news headlines depending on the news bulletin. This will drive us to the next topic: News bulletins

News Bulletins

A television news bulletin is a short segment that provides viewers with the latest news headlines and updates. It usually lasts for a few minutes and is broadcast throughout the day or evening. The news bulletin is typically made up of a mix of pre-recorded video clips, live video reports, and

voiceovers from the news anchor. The goal of the news bulletin is to keep viewers informed about the most important stories of the day.

NTBB (NOT TO BE BROADCAST)

In television, "not to be broadcast" (NTBB) is a term used to describe content that is not suitable for airing on television. This content may be too violent, obscene, or controversial for television viewers. It may also be advertising or promotional material that does not meet the standards set by the station. Content that is marked NTBB is typically removed from the broadcast schedule and is not aired on television.

There are several words and phrases that are marked NTBB on television. Some of the most common NTBB words include: sex, nudity, violence, graphic, disturbing, explicit, commercial, illegal, and offensive. There are also certain phrases that are often marked NTBB, such as "for mature audiences only," "adult content," and "restricted content." When these words or phrases are used, they are typically accompanied by a warning message that tells viewers that the content is not suitable for all audiences.

UNDERSTANDING TELEVISION (An audiovisual medium)

In general, the term "television medium" refers to television as a whole, encompassing not only the physical hardware used to watch television (such as televisions and set-top boxes), but also the content that is broadcast on television channels. It includes all of the programs, commercials, and other types of content that viewers see when they turn on their televisions. Television is considered a medium because it is a method of communication that is used to convey information and ideas to an audience. (Raymond Williams)

Television is a powerful tool for sharing information and stories with the world. By combining images, sound, and text, it creates a more immersive and engaging experience than other forms of media. Additionally, television is an accessible medium, reaching people from all walks of life. It can also be cost-effective, making it an attractive option for businesses and organizations. Lastly, the visual appeal of television makes it a highly effective way to communicate ideas and emotions.

Television programming can be divided into several categories, including news, sports, entertainment, and educational programming. News programs provide up-to-date information on current events, while sports programs offer coverage of sporting events and related stories. Entertainment programming includes a wide range of options, from sitcoms and dramas to talk shows and reality television. Educational programming, such as documentaries and educational shows, aims to teach viewers about a variety of topics.

TYPES OF PROGRAMS ON TELEVISION

News programs: they are typically broadcast at specific times of the day, such as morning, evening, and late-night news. News programs cover a wide range of topics, including local, national, and international events. They often include on-site reporting and interviews with experts and people involved in the news.

-Weather reports are usually part of news broadcasts, and may be presented by a meteorologist.

-Talk shows are often a part of news programming, and may cover a variety of topics.

Sports programming: is typically devoted to live or pre-recorded coverage of sporting events. This can include major sports leagues, such as the NFL, NBA, and MLB, as well as college and high school sports. Sports programming may also include analysis and commentary by experts and former athletes.

Entertainment programming: is a huge part of television, and includes many different genres. Dramas include shows such as soap operas, legal and medical dramas, and primetime dramas. Comedies include sitcoms, sketch comedy shows, and stand-up comedy specials. Reality shows are a popular genre, and can include competition shows, makeover shows, and dating shows.

Educational programming covers a wide range of topics, from science and nature to history and cooking.

Documentary programming: Documentaries are typically factual, non-fiction programs that explore a variety of topics, such as history, science, and nature. They can be presented as feature-length films or as series, and may be created for television or theatrical release.

Documentaries often include interviews with experts and archival footage.

TELEVISION STUDIO

Television stations typically have a few different types of studios, including:

-Control rooms: Control rooms are used to direct and coordinate the various elements of a television program. They typically contain a video switcher, audio mixing console, and other equipment needed to produce and broadcast a show.

-Production studios: Production studios are used for creating a variety of different types of programming, such as News Casting, talk shows, and other entertainment programs.

TELEVISION MEDIA EQUIPMENT

Video Switcher: A video switcher is a device that allows the director to switch between different video sources. For example, if a television show is using three cameras to capture different angles, the director can use the video switcher to switch between those different shots. The video switcher also allows for the insertion of graphics and other effects.

The audio mixing console: This is a device that allows the audio engineer to control the levels of different audio sources. For example, the engineer can control the levels of the microphones, background music, and other audio elements. In a television broadcast, the audio mixing console is crucial for ensuring that the audio is clear and balanced.

Masters control unit: This is the device that takes the various video and audio signals and combines them into a single broadcast signal. This signal is then sent out to viewers via cable, satellite, or other means. The master control unit also controls the timing of the broadcast, ensuring that everything is broadcast at the correct time.

Teleprompter: A teleprompter is a device that displays the script for the anchors or reporters to read from. The teleprompter is typically positioned just below the camera lens, so that it's easy for the on-air talent to read without looking away from the camera.

The video server: A video server is a device that stores video content and makes it available for broadcast. Video servers can be used to store pre-recorded content, such as news clips or commercials, or they can be used to store live video from a camera. Video servers allow for quick and easy access to content, making them an essential part of the broadcast process.

Vision mixer: The vision mixer, also called a vision switcher, is a device that allows the director to switch between different video sources. It can be used to switch between live cameras, pre-recorded content, and graphics. It also allows the director to add effects, such as wipes and fades, to the video.

The video router: The video router is a device that routes video signals from different sources to different destinations. It allows for the easy connection of different video sources, such as cameras, computers, and VTRs, to the broadcast system. The video router is a key part of the broadcast infrastructure, allowing for the distribution of video content throughout the facility.

The Camera: The camera is the device that captures the images that are used in television production. There are many different types of cameras, including studio cameras, ENG (electronic news gathering) cameras, and robotic cameras. Each type of camera has its own specific features and capabilities, and they all play a role in creating the finished product.

Antennas: are devices that receive and transmit radio frequency (RF) signals. Television stations use antennas to receive off-air signals from other stations, and to broadcast their own signals to viewers. Antennas come in many different shapes and sizes, and their design and placement are important for ensuring a strong signal.

Signal processing equipment: it includes devices that process, modify, and enhance the quality of the video and audio signals. This includes things like amplifiers, equalizers, and compressors. These devices ensure that the signals are of the highest quality possible, and that they meet the technical standards for broadcast.

Encoders convert the video and audio signals into a digital format that can be broadcast or stored on a digital video recorder (DVR). This allows for the transmission of high-quality video and audio over a variety of different networks, including cable, satellite, and over-the-air broadcast. Encoders are essential for ensuring that the video and audio signals are of the highest quality and can be received by viewer.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY

The Student Industrial Work-Experience Scheme (SIWES) is a planned and supervised training intervention based on stated and specific learning and career objectives, geared towards developing the occupational competencies of the participants.

My experience in broadcast station like OSBC, is an exposure of value. I was exposed to the rudiments of News Writing and Reporting.

During my training at the News Department, I practically served at the programing unit. I was taught how a news story format for radio broadcast should look like.

I learnt that in writing a News story, news is written from the most important to less important and every situation as enshrined in Inverted Pyramid style.

CONCLUSION

Coordinators and Organizers of the SIWES programme must in earnest compel tertiary institutions to adhere strictly to the duration for SIWES attachment in any industry if they really want to bridge the gap between the theoretical knowledge acquired in tertiary institutions and the practical skills required in today's workplace.

SIWES coordinators should take note that there are some companies or industries in the country who don't allow industrial attachments, such companies should be penalized under section 8A (2) of Decree No. 47 of 1971 as amended in 2011. By doing this more credence would be given to the Programme.

I urge undergraduates to seize the opportunity given by the SIWES programme to develop their skills and prioritize practical development over theories in their academic pursuit in various field of study.

SIWES has made me to see the other side of my course of study and also afforded me the opportunity to make use and link what I have learnt in the lecture room in the practical field.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

Getting used to the working environment at first was challenging, meeting professionals at different levels who are at different locations within the city, imbibing good working ethics needed as a journalist, exhibiting the core values of the station at all times during my training period.

My reading ability was put to test to determine my fluency in English language, to ascertain if I have a broadcast voice and also to know if I can read within a given time.

In the news room, I faced another challenge of contributing on general issues or topics being discussed where I have to debate either for or against with proven fact. I am not allowed to keep mute in the news room when issues are been discussed I have something about everything. to contribute, reason being that as a Mass Communication student; one must know My in-house supervisor prioritized individual and intellectual development over going to the Broadcast Studio just to look and keep mute while programmes are been aired.

RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS

Although SIWES undergone did achieve quite a lot of its stated objectives, nevertheless, the following recommendations are suggested to improve the qualitative context of the programme:

1. Participation of private corporate organization to minimize the problem of low funding as recently complained by the director of ITF.
2. Sending students specifically to establishment where the stipulated aims and objectives of SIWES would be achieved.
3. Payment of befitting student allowance to assist in students finances during the period of training.

The station should have a method of recognizing its SIWES students through issuance of recommendation letter in addition to letter of completion to enable the students secure job placement in both public and private.